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## THE "AZTEC CHILDREN."

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The Aztec children, lately exhibited in Cincinnati, possess an interest to every philosophical enquirer, far beyond that of Stratton, Hudson, and other miniature editions of humanity. They excite in the beholder, not only the interest which is aroused by all tiny and delicate beings in the human form, for whom we feel a protective kindness, but the more thoughtful interest excited by beings of a strange and foreign race, in whom the laws of Nature receive a new and wonderful illustration.

As to the origin and nationality of the children, I feel but little interest, in comparison with the greater questions of their positive endowments and actual character. The historical and geographical ethnologists may trace a probable origin in Aztec or Toltec nations; but without reference to history it is sufficient for us to know, that the peculiar development of these children must depend upon sufficient natural causes, and what those natural causes must be, is determined by the well established laws of physiology.

Every defect in organic development depends upon the lack of proper exercise and cultivation in the defective organs, while every excess depends upon the opposite cause. Wherever we find a race characterised by a large development of any class of organs, we may be sure that in that race, those organs have been long, habitually, and vigorously exercised. It is equally certain that those organs which we find defective, have long been deprived of adequate cultivation. The development of any race is, therefore, a clue to its past history.

In the transmission of the national characteristics from generation to generation, there are slight individual modifications by

the laws of hereditary descent, but the great mass of the characteristics of a race, is transmitted from generation to generation, with the regularity and certainty with which the earth performs its revolutions round the sun, and repeats, from year to year, the variations of the seasons.

Every child inherits the physical and mental characteristics of its parents, modified by education and by the temporary condition of the parents anterior to its birth. Hence, unless some extraordinary influences have interfered with the ordinary course of nature, the character of the child is a clue to that of the parents. But, as we have no certain means at present, of determining whether such influences have operated in any given case, we cannot attain absolute certainty in such inferences, or know whether the beings before us were produced by the ordinary course of nature, or by extraordinary influences. Offspring may be dwarfed, deformed, imbecile, or gifted with extraordinary powers when their parents have not such peculiarities.

The Aztec children, if they are not the product of any such accidental influence, indicate a very peculiar ancestry. Their small stature and delicate limbs would indicate an ancestry exempt from toil, and unfit for any robust employment. The possession of rank, property, or some sinecure office, is the only mode we can imagine by which, among American Indians, individuals could be exempted from the ordinary labors of life, and enabled to attain such a condition of bodily slenderness. Individuals as defective as these children (it has been suggested,) could not have been enabled to sustain themselves and perpetuate their race without the constant assistance and care of those around them. Hence, it is probable that these children are the results of a process of degeneracy, in which they have taken a long and final step, placing them far below their ancestry, as extreme specimens of what may result from an infraction of the organic laws—a specimen beyond which nature "can no farther go." The suggestion that their ancestors may have occupied sacred offices as priests of an idolatrous religion, appears highly plausible. But even such a supposition would not account for the extreme physical degeneracy of these children. Depraved habits, or incestuous intermarriage under unfavorable circumstances, continued for many generations, would most probably have produced a near approximation to the condition of these children; but even such a supposition is not entirely satisfactory, as such influences would have been apt to produce a more abnormal condition—shown in chronic disorders, deficiencies of the external senses, and the dullness of Cretinism rather than the sprightly and healthy activity of these children.

Dropping the less important question of ancestry, let us look at the children themselves. We are at once struck with their strangely shaped little heads, so wide different from anything



that has ever been seen in the Caucasian race. At the same time their general appearance and movements are so widely different from our common conceptions of idiocy, or coarse and debased specimens of humanity, that a romantic spectator might easily fancy that we had been visited by diminutive creatures of a different race, from some of our smaller planets, or from our satellite, the Moon—creatures sustaining about the same relation to man, which the asteroids, Pallas and Vesta, sustain to the earth.

In beings of so singular a type, we are authorized to expect decisive facts, bearing upon the great questions of anthropology. A great amount of labor and ingenuity has been employed by the physiologists of Europe, from Rolando to Majendie, for the purpose of determining, by cutting off portions of the brain of living animals, the functions of its various parts. But little success has attended their labors, because while we know but little of the psychological experience of animals, we are not able to make many discoveries as to their cerebral functions while undergoing the pain and disturbance of severe surgical operations upon the brain. Hence, when Nature brings before us, in a healthy subject, the very conditions which we seek to produce by the knife (the partial obliteration of particular organs,) we should rejoice at our good fortune, and study carefully those deviations from the usual routine of vital organization, in which she reveals her secrets to the anthropologist. As the geologist profits by those convulsions which have brought up subterranean strata, to test his favorite theories, so may the anthropologist determine from strange, eccentric races or individuals, the truth of the great systems and propositions which are now in the progress of diffusion and establishment.

There are two great systems of phrenological science now in existence; the one, that originally established by Gall and Spurzheim, the outlines of which are generally known among the intelligent—the other, a more recent system, which has been promulgated by the Journal of Man—a system coinciding, in the majority of its doctrines, with the Gallian system, but adding a vast number of new discoveries, and based, not upon craniology or the study of skulls, but upon experiments performed upon the living brain, according to the method discovered ten years since. In several important points, the new system not only adds new discoveries, but corrects important errors in the Gallian system. Every head that is strongly marked by extreme development or deficiency, becomes an *experimentum crucis*, by which we may test the comparative accuracy of the two systems whenever they differ.

The heads of the Aztec children I regard as among the most important and decisive illustrations of phrenological science which have ever been seen. The size of their heads has been compared by Dr. Warren, with the measurements of idiots, as

though these children were really defective in cerebral development, which is far from being true. Their heads, on the contrary, are as amply developed in proportion to their bodies, as the heads of the best specimens of the Caucasian race. The stature of the boy is just half the average stature of well-proportioned men, and the antero-posterior length of his head, as measured by Dr. Warren ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches,) is just half an inch *larger* than it should be to preserve the average proportion of the best nations of the Caucasian race. This large relative development of brain is shown, not merely by the length of his head, but by all its other measurements. The breadth or thickness of the head, as indicated by Dr. Warren's measurement (nearly four inches in the bi-temporal diameter,) is relatively enormous; being one-third larger than the average proportions of our own race, while the height of the head (which gives development to several of the higher sentiments,) is rather more than usual in proportion to the other dimensions. But the most enormous deviation from the usual form of the human head, is in the disproportion between the anterior and posterior portions. The head is usually balanced upon its condyles, resting upon the spinal column, extending equal distances upon the same plane before and behind the ears. But in the boy Maximo, the occipital half is signally deficient, while the frontal half preponderates so greatly as to cause the head, and indeed the whole body to lean forward, thus producing the attitude which is naturally assumed by all persons under the influence of the anterior organs of the brain—the attitude of thought, of observation, of expression, and of social sympathy.

It thus appears, that so far from being defective in cerebral development, the measurements of the boy Maximo indicate an extraordinary predominance of the brain and nervous system, with his leading organs located in the frontal or intellectual, and superior or moral regions. In other words, these measurements indicate that he should be, according to principles which all phrenologists recognize, a sensitive, excitable, intelligent, and amiable being, of peculiarly delicate organization, from the predominance of his brain over his muscular system. But when we examine the head by the eye and hand, we observe signal depressions and deficiencies in each region, which modify our opinion, and which render the head a craniological curiosity. Here is the critical test of phrenological science. Let us closely examine these peculiarities. The boy and girl are so remarkably similar in the whole outlines of their heads, that it will be sufficient for the present to refer to the boy alone. Placing the hand so as to span across the head vertically above the ears, we are struck by the extraordinary narrowness in the region which is marked upon the Phrenological chart as Tranquility, Cautiousness, Sanity, and Restraint—never have I seen a head so deficient in these or-

gans; what are we authorized to infer? That he will be utterly incapable of systematic tranquility and self-control, or of quiet and well sustained attention—will be the creature of hasty impulses, restless, locomotive, heedless, hasty, excitable, and inclined to follow every momentary impulse, without the power of exercising his predominant intellectual organs in any way, except in momentary perception—in short, without any mental equilibrium, or strength of mind. Is it true? Look at his movements, running around, looking about, in unceasing motion; he reminds one of a humming bird or a squirrel, a butterfly, or a monkey. You can scarcely detain him in your arms long enough to feel the breadth of his head.

But (it may occur to the reader,) if he is so restless and locomotive, he must be quite efficient and energetic. Not so, his restless activity does not arise from a large development of the basilar organs behind the ears, which give muscular force, but solely from the deficiency which I have just mentioned, which leaves his impulses uncontrolled, and his nervous system void of tranquility.

Look a little higher at the region of Energy, Industry, Temperance, and Conscientiousness or Integrity, on each side of Firmness. There we find another signal deficiency—a deficiency very common in the heads of American Indians. We may infer, therefore, that he has no steady, useful industry, little control over his appetites, and no steady rule of action—no fixed moral principle, or sentiment of justice and honesty. Observe his actions, or enquire of his superintendent, and you will find this is true—he appropriates whatever he sees, and probably before you are done with him, he will have taken something out of your pockets. If allowed the use of spirits as he grows up, he will become a drunkard. At present, as Dr. Warren remarks, "the propensity to constant feeding may also be considered as remarkable; if left to their own inclinations they would undoubtedly keep themselves filled with food." Why this is so, Dr. Warren does not profess to explain. Upon such subjects, physicians and physiologists, who are not acquainted with phrenology, are entirely in the dark. Nor is the Gallian system of phrenology entirely satisfactory. As it has no knowledge of the organ of Temperance, it cannot explain why the organ of Alimentiveness, when large, is sometimes perfectly controlled, and when moderate, is sometimes predominantly active, as in these children.

Why do intelligent physicians, who write upon the head and brain, so frequently render their productions jejune and uninteresting by ignoring the science of Phrenology, which is so easily mastered, and so generally understood? It may be true that it has not been the fashion for medical men to recognize great discoveries without a struggle during the lives of their authors; but they have resisted Phrenology long and vigorously enough to

protect them from the suspicion of being easily courted and won by novelties; and, as Gall and Spurzheim have been dead about the fifth of a century, it is time to be just to their illustrious names, and still more illustrious discoveries. No physician can be considered excusable who passes by their names and their science without even a nod of recognition.

If we look now at the forehead of Maximo, we observe that, notwithstanding the great preponderance of the frontal portion of the brain, which redeems him from grovelling idiocy, his forehead presents the most extreme deficiency in the reasoning organs (the upper and exterior portions,) which are signally depressed. His only intellectual organs distinctly developed, are the lower perceptive range, the organs on the median line of the forehead, which give intuitive sagacity, and perception of character, and the Ideal and Inventive range, which gives breadth to the forehead. This form of development indicates distinctly, that the character of his intellect approaches very closely to that of intelligent animals, as the form of his front lobe is very similar to the contour observable in the orang-outang, and in the most intelligent of the canine race. We are authorized to pronounce him quick of perception, and quite acute in all the external senses, sensitive to excess, both physically and mentally, and ready to understand the expression of the countenance and the disposition manifested towards him by those around. All this one may observe in a few moments as his character is in continual manifestation, and it is confirmed by the superintendent. The breadth of the forehead is sufficient to produce some little extempore ingenuity and reflection (not reasoning,) with some degree of refinement of character.

Looking above the forehead we find the organ of Pliability (just above Reason) remarkably depressed; hence we may infer a tendency to obstinacy and wayward wilfulness, as the antagonist region, the stubborn portion of Combativeness would be predominant. But when we consider the want of stability or steadiness already mentioned, and the predominance of good nature, we would be lead to expect rather a capricious fidgetty waywardness, and a general disposition to deny or refuse at the moment, than any firm persistant obstinacy. Such is his real character.

Looking next at the moral region we find the head remarkably high, giving a large development of Benevolence, Faith, Friendship, Religion, Philanthropy, Hope, Firmness and a full development of Imitation and Love (see Diagram.) Hence we are authorized to pronounce him amiable, friendly, kind and confiding, attached to his friends by kind feeling, and ready to trust any one of prepossessing countenance. These organs in connection with a fair development of Reverence and Modesty (in the temples) give him a rather pleasant disposition, and ideas of good behavior, but











on account of the deficiency of Conscientiousness and Self-control, do not admit of his exhibiting much stable moral principle.

In the opposite regions adjacent to the ears, we find the animal organs pretty well developed, indicating some inclination to immorality, but too well controlled by Benevolence and Philanthropy for any act of much wickedness or malice. The principal moral failings would be in sensuality, looseness of principle and an unrestrained surrender to passion and impulse.

Above and behind the ear, we find the region of Selfishness and Secretiveness remarkably full. Jealousy, which belongs to the lower portion of Secretiveness, is strongly indicated, notwithstanding his confiding faith. Between these two organs he would exhibit a remarkable play of feelings—alternately jealous, vigilant, sly, cunning, deceitful—and unreservedly confiding, as either feeling was excited.

In the occipital region we find a full development of Self-esteem and Self-confidence, below which in the more authoritative and arrogant region there is a singular deficiency. Hence, although he preserves a certain degree of dignity in his bearing, he is lacking in that authority which controls others with domineering energy, and which would promptly enforce his wishes without respect to persons.

This deficiency is so marked as to render it certain that he could not have descended from a race of warriors or chieftains. On the contrary, I should infer that the employments of his ancestry had been of an eminently pacific and honorable character, but not such as to bring them into contact with society in the struggles of politics or business. Were it not for the deficiency of Industry, I might have suggested agriculture or handicrafts, but as it is, there is no situation to which they could have been so well suited as to participating in the idle ceremonies of idolatrous worship among an ignorant race.

But what are the indications of Maximo's head according to the Gallian system of Phrenology? In most respects they would be similar to what I have just announced. But the Gallian system says nothing of Pliability and of that faith in persons which is distinct, from Marvelousness. It would pronounce them deficient in Friendship—because their Adhesiveness is moderate. It has no organs of Temperance, Industry (or Energy) Tranquility, Sanity, Restraint, Arrogance (distinct from Self-esteem) Selfishness nor intuitive perception, hence it would fail to reach some of the most remarkable and peculiar points of the character. Neither does it contain any cerebral organs for the external senses or for general Sensibility and mental Sensitiveness. Nor does it recognize the distinction between Cautiousness and Fear. The former being deficient, it would not perceive the development of the latter which is actually full in the head and in the character.

But the most intense phrenological interest of these heads

concentrates upon the so called organs of *Philoprogenitiveness* and *Concentrativeness*. I have long since demonstrated the fallacy of the doctrines which locate these two traits of character in organs, upon the median line of the occiput. Phrenology as taught by Spurzheim, recognized an organ of Inhabitiveness below Self-esteem. As taught by Mr. Combe, it recognised an organ of Concentrativeness. Both of these deviations from the original doctrines of Gall, were deviations into error, and my own positive experiments have vindicated the superior sagacity of Gall. There is no organ of Concentrativeness or of Inhabitiveness in the position assigned them, which is really occupied by Self-confidence, and the upper portion of the Love of Power. Inhabitiveness belongs to the region adjacent to Patriotism, or Love of Country, and Concentrativeness belongs to the region of Sanity and Tranquility. Here then is a plain and decisive test of these doctrines. The heads of these children are largely developed on the median line at the locality which with Spurzheim is Inhabitiveness—with Combe and the majority of phrenologists, is Concentrativeness. The organ projects in a bold and salient manner. But do they possess either of those traits? Does their actual character lend any support whatever, to the theories of Spurzheim and Combe? On the contrary, it affords a positive and unanswerable refutation of each. They have Self-confidence enough as any one may see at a glance, but being deficient in the truly Concentrative and Inhabitive regions, (just above Cautiousness) they are pre-eminent characterized by their incapacity for steady concentration and their aversion to any fixed locality. Their lives appear to be a continual restless flutter, and their minds like their bodies dwell upon nothing long.

Still more decisive is the refutation given to the most remarkable error of the Gallian system of Phrenology—an error of Gall himself, in reference to the supposed organ of Philoprogenitiveness. True, a host of facts go to refute his assumption, and it is refuted by clear undeniable experiments upon the living—refuted by the cranium of almost every homicide—refuted by the cranium of Margaret Gottfried and of Spurzheim himself; but here is an example more striking than any which have yet occurred as a test of the doctrine. The heads of these children present the most extreme deficiency which has ever been noticed, to my knowledge, in any living individual in the so called organ of Philoprogenitiveness. A deficiency which destroys the symmetry of the head, leaving an enormous preponderance in front of the ears. The measurements from the cavity of the ear around the forehead, (according to Dr. Warren,) excel the measurement around the occiput fully two inches. This would indicate the relative direct prominence of the forehead and occiput (which are usually equal) to be in the ratio of 5 to 3. (The ratio of 3.17 in. to 1.87.) But the disparity is still more striking to the eye and the hand than it appears by

*this measurement.* The organ of Philoprogenitiveness, (so called,) is here more defective than in any recorded example. What is the consequence? Are they like Margaret Gottfried who poisoned her own children secretly to get rid of them, and poisoned her neighbor's children through petty malignity? Are they averse to children, to animals, to pets, and dolls? Far from it, the facts are the very reverse of what this theory demands. Margaret Gottfried, with an enormous development of the so called Philoprogenitiveness, which is really the region of Arrogance, Cruelty and Hatred, was pleased to murder children from the most paltry motives. But these little Aztecs, whose occiputs appear deformed by the deficiency of the organ in question, manifest no such disposition. They are fond of children and pets, the girl caresses her doll and both manifest this affectionate instinct fully as much as is usual with children, because they have in reality a full development of the organ of Affection or Love.

The heads of these two children are so similar that I have heretofore taken the boy alone as the representative of their character. I would now remark, that upon the whole, his head is superior to that of the girl Bartola. The intellectual region is fuller and he is a trifle less developed in the region of the violent propensities and slightly less in the affections. He is probably more thoughtful and mild and less jealous. The girl I was informed in corroboration of my opinion, was formerly accustomed to get quite angry and throw herself down if the boy happened to be served at the table before herself.

When I visited these children in company with their intelligent superintendent Mr. Knox, I made a phrenological examination and explained their characters as above described, and found my opinions corroborated in every particular by him from his personal observation. As to their physiological constitution and peculiarities I need not say anything at present, but would merely remark that these are as clearly and decisively illustrated by an examination of their heads as their phrenological characteristics.

The following account of these Aztec or Toltec children (in the December No. of the Eclectic Medical Journal,) from the pen of Dr. W. BYRD POWELL, late Professor of Cerebral Physiology, &c., in the Memphis Medical Institute, &c., presents an interesting view of the ethnological question involved.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN, OR THE SO CALLED "AZTEC CHILDREN,"  
NOW BEING EXHIBITED IN CINCINNATI.

While these children were in Boston, they attracted, in an especial manner, the attention of J. Mason Warren, M.D., and Samuel Kneeland jr., M.D., who, to ascertain their true position in the great family of man, have entered into an elaborate in-

vestigation of Dwarfs and Idiots.\* I regard the whole of this labor as irrelevant, because there is nothing known upon either of these subjects which is applicable to them. A Cerebral Physiologist has but to see them, to be satisfied that they are neither dwarfs nor idiots, unless we can consider men of ordinarily small stature as being dwarfs, because, in this respect, they are not equal to the average of the race; and an ordinary shop-keeper as an idiot, because he is, Psychologically, inferior to a Bacon or a Humboldt.

These children form an exception to everything hitherto known in the history of our race; and hence, we cannot try them by any thing that has been discovered. No possible investigation of idiocy, as now understood, can discover their place,—they are, absolutely, as far removed from it, as the most gifted man amongst us. Idiots never manifest all of the human faculties, nor, in equilibrium, those which they have; but the contrary is the fact, in both respects, with these children. Hitherto, when we have found heads as small as those of these children, at their age, we have found very nearly complete idiocy. No exceptions have been discovered; but henceforward two *exceptions* must be acknowledged to exist.

Dwarfs are usually, and, so far as I now remember, always, sudden departures, particularly in size, from their immediate ancestors, and their race or tribe in general; but such is not the case with these children, for they have the promise of obtaining the usual size of their parents and of their caste. All that can be said of them is, that they are fair and normal specimens of the human race, in *miniature*.

Dr. Warren has been very minute in his examination of these children, and has given many measurements of them, which are as follows: (See November No. of the Journal of Man.)

Dr. Kneeland regards these children as being both "dwarfs and idiots," nevertheless, he says, "they cannot be placed in the lowest classes; they exhibit such *evident* signs of intelligence, and are wanting in so many of the usual symptoms of idiocy, that we have little doubt that a judicious system of education would enable them to take a much higher stand among human beings than they now occupy."

Has any one, before Dr. Kneeland, ever observed "evident signs of intelligence" in an idiot? Such language as this, about these children, is absolutely equivalent to the opinion I have expressed, namely, there is nothing idiotic about them. "They are wanting in so many of the usual symptoms of idiocy" that they cannot be classed with them; and "they are wanting in so many of the usual symptoms" of that mental capacity which is common to every tribe of the human race, that, but for their anatomical structure, they could not find a place in the genus *Homo*.

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\* The American Journal of Medical Sciences, No. XLII.

It is these symptoms, of being neither the one, nor the other, that constitute them an exception to all that has hitherto been discovered in Zoology, and the greatest of curiosities. Dr. Kneeland is in error as to the probable influence education might have upon them. Time will tell that they will not be more elevated when adults, than they now are, as children, although they are now receiving an education under the most favorable advantages.

Dr. Warren, in a note adds: "It is now pretty well understood that they belong to some of the mixed tribes of Indians inhabiting Central America." I may believe this when I discover that the natural laws have become uncertain in their influence. If these children had had in their ancestry the advantage of a mixture of tribes, they would not have been as helpless and degenerate as they are. And if they had originated in a low grade of Indian, or any other society, they would have possessed some indications of degradation. But I have never seen children more exempt from signs of a low and vulgar origin. I have concluded, therefore, that the degeneracy of these children has resulted from an absence of any mixture of tribes or races in their ancestry, and I expect to make this conclusion very probable before I conclude.

The Cincinnati committee, above named, have expressed the opinion that these children are not Aztecs, and I agree with them, but not for the reason they have assigned; namely, a want of resemblance between them and Montezuma and other distinguished men of the so called Aztecs.

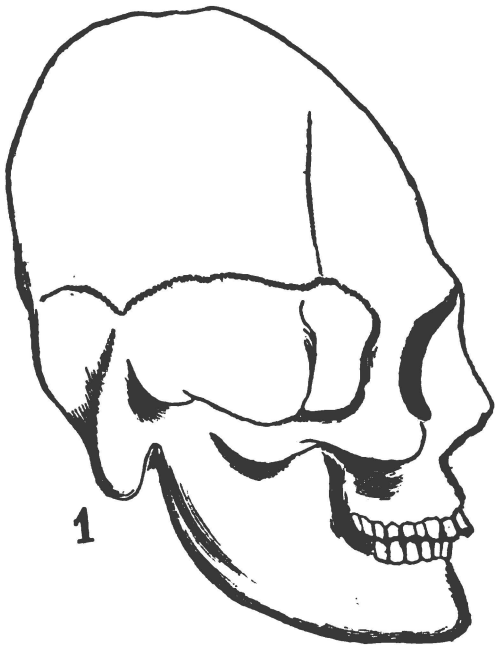
There have been two or more emigrations of monumental or mound building Indians to the valley of the Mississippi, and if either of them had taken place since the conquest of Mexico, we would have had some historical evidence of it; but as we have not, I conclude that they were anterior to this event. All of the mounds contain more or less evidence that those who erected them possessed many customs in common, but that of compressing the head, in the direction of its occipito-frontal diameter, which is peculiarly characteristic of those who settled on the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the Ohio, was not common to the others, or those who appear to have commenced their settlements in middle Tennessee, and extended them to tide water in Alabama and Virginia. The heads of these people possess the Turkish form—are quite globular, and hence, for the purpose of distinction, I call them the round head monumental Indians. They came to this country, I think, about the time the Toltecs emigrated to Mexico.\*

The former, or those who destroyed the French garrison at Natchez, and whom for the purpose of distinction, I call the flat

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\* There is figured, in the "contributions of the Smithsonian Institute," a fine skull of this people from a mound in the Scioto Valley, O.

head monumental Indians, I suppose to have emigrated to the Mississippi about the time the Toltecs left Mexico. Some of their mounds indicate a greater age than the conquest of Mexico, and others of them were evidently erected since the passage of De Soto through their country. These Natchez Indians I regard as genuine Toltecs, because they lived by cultivating the soil rather than by the chase; because their religious practices and ceremonies were the same, and because they deformed their crania to a precise resemblance to the undegenerated outlines found sculptured in the ruins of Central America.—See figure 1.\* Humboldt gives us to understand that the sacerdotal form of head—having a small facial angle, was much admired by the other Indians, and hence to obtain an imitation of it, they compressed the heads of their infants.



The profile of No. 2 (which is No. 1 restored) closely resembles a modern Mexican Indian, as represented by Catlin. This Indian may well be supposed to have descended pretty purely from the pure Aztecs or Toltecs. The portrait has no resemblance to the mass of the present Mexican Indians; nor indeed, have I any evidence that he was a Mexican Indian, though so denominated; he may have been a Central American—a genuine Toltec, and called a Mexican, simply because he was found within the territory of that country. Abating the marks of degeneracy in these children they strongly resemble the Mexican Indian, by Catlin, and fig. 2. The flat and round head monumental crania, possess fewer marks of degradation than those of any other Indian people I have seen, and none show more than the present Mexicans.

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\*I am the only one who has or probably ever will have a skull of a Natchez Indian. The one here represented is the same that is figured in "Morton's Crania Americana." I have two of these crania, and would be glad to exchange casts of them, and also of the round heads, and crania of our South-western Indians in general, for other national crania.



Historians now entertain the conviction that three nations entered Anahuac or the Valley of Mexico ; namely, the Toltecs, Chickimecas, and Nahautlacas, the last of which consisted of a band of seven tribes, one of which was the Aztecs, or proper Mexicans. These tribes and the Toltecs spoke the same language, and hence it may be fairly concluded that all of them were, more or less remotely, the same people. It may be safely presumed, furthermore, that a separate exposure to different influences had produced among them, as great differences as those which distinguish the several Algonquin tribes. In view of these facts and contingencies, it must be supposed to be next to impossible for us to obtain the true Aztec physiognomy. This is *not* the end of the difficulty. We do not know that Montezuma, or

any other supposed Indian, whose portrait was taken by the Spaniards, was really an Aztec. On the contrary we have both intrinsic and extrinsic evidence that Montezuma was, probably, a Caucasian. His features and the dress of his hair are Caucasian, and historical rumor asserts that he was, in a great measure, rendered a coward by Quetzalcoatl predicting that "strangers with white skins like his own would come from the East, in the future, to conquer and possess the country."

We have had handed down to us, through the same channel, the portraits of Ahuizotl, Nezahualpilli, and Nezahualcoyotl, whose features are decidedly Caucasian, and contrary to anything of the kind known of any of the American tribes, they are represented with mustachios. They, in truth, resemble Pizarro, Alvarado and Cortez much more than they do any class of Indians known to the continent.

Some of our readers may now desire to know how it was possible that Montezuma could have acquired a white skin. In answer, I will only remark that if they will read the second vol. of *Cosmos*, by Humboldt, they will learn.

It must now be conceded that we should not reasonably expect to succeed in discovering the origin of these mysterious children, by any possible reference to the Aztecs.

As the Aztecs and Toltecs were, very probably, one and the same people, it matters but little whether we regard these children as referable to either one or the other, except for the interest we naturally feel about the fact. I regard them as Toltecs and my reasons for this opinion, I will now disclose.

The Toltecs arrived in the valley of Mexico in the 7th century from some more Northern country; and it is my opinion that a part of the original nation traveled Eastward, and obtained the Mississippi about the mouth of the Cumberland river. It is said that the former continued in the valley of Mexico about four hundred years, and then in consequence of war, pestilence and famine, they left the country and went to Central America and built those cities whose ruins are now so magnificent. Here, again, it is my opinion that the whole nation did not emigrate to the southwest, but that a portion of them obtained the valley of the Mississippi at, or about the city of Natchez.

The Aztecs, emigrated from a similar direction, and arrived in the valley of Mexico in the 12th century, and still continue there.

If the dilapidated cities of central America were erected by Toltecs, then these children are Toltecs, because the profile outlines of the latter precisely resemble those found sculptured in the former. The same outlines distinguish the sculptured and moulded idols of the same people, hence we may infer that this peculiar physiognomy was that of the priestly or sacerdotal caste of this people.

Besides this degenerate form of face, there are found, among



these ruins, sculptured figures of a deformed, but undegenerated class, such as may be represented by the annexed wood-cuts of a Natchez Indian skull. No. 1 is a profile view of the skull, and No. 2 the skull clothed in the habiliments of life.

The conquest of Mexico broke up the Idolatrous worship of the Aztecs, and with that, all the means of preserving a sacerdotal caste; but we have not learned that the Toltecs were thus disturbed in their political, social or religious institutions. But I had supposed however, that they had in a great measure, if not entirely lost their national identity, through the influence of the Spaniards and adjacent Indian tribes, and that they as well as the Aztecs had long since ceased to preserve their ancient religious customs; but these children contain in themselves the evidence that this supposition was, in part at least incorrect. One conclusion is certain—these children are too degenerate to have been produced by any possible mixture of races or tribes. A nation of them, of mature age, would become extinct in a year, because they could not provide for their wants. They never can become fit for anything, but mimes in religious ceremonies.

There is another conclusion equally certain. They are too destitute of all signs of degradation to have been produced by any degraded, improvident or wretched class of people. Those who have observed the influence of alliances, between the sexes, in the more elevated walks of life, in consanguinity, can have no doubt but these children were produced by such a cause, continued for centuries. And further, no one qualified to judge, after examining them, could conclude that their parents were capable of providing for either themselves or their children, and hence the caste must have become extinct, centuries since, but for the care of the more gifted and less degenerate members of the tribe or nation; and we cannot suppose that this would have been done, but through some special superstition, and a religious one, is alone, sufficient to secure success. It is even probable that the parents of these children were brother and sister and that such has been the case, in their ancestry, for centuries. A similar degeneracy, though never carried to such an extreme, was at one time, produced in the nobility of Persia, by this means. We have some varieties of the dog species which are so degenerated as to be entirely incapable of providing for their own existence, and yet we do not regard them as idiots or dwarfs, and no law has yet been discovered which exempts man from a similar fate, under the exercise of similar causes. Of the affirmative, I hold these children to be a satisfactory illustration.

The most Ethnological opinion of these children which I have seen, is contained in an unpublished letter of Wm. Marsden, M.D., (which I think should be published.) He gives it as his opinion that they "are the offspring of human beings, of a near-

ly worn out race of Pagans, and of the sacerdotal order or caste. It is, further, his opinion that they belong to the Mongolian division of the human race. I have not come to the conclusion that we have facts enough to settle this question, but the Doctor, of course, is entitled to his opinion.

Finally, if it be admitted that they are natives of Central America, and I believe that it is, by what authority, I beg leave to ask, have they been called Aztecs? We have no historical evidence that the Aztecs, prosper or any part of them, ever emigrated to Central America. There is not a particle of proof that they are Aztecs, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt as to their being Toltecs, consequently they should be so denominated—it would be more creditable to them, as well as just.

The want of space does not allow me to dwell longer upon the details of our monumental Crania, or the facts connected with the history of those whom they represent; but in view of the facts already presented, it will be difficult for us to deny that these children are living representatives of the Sacerdotal caste of the Natches, Tensaw, and other clans or towns of the same people. Believing in this national consanguinity, they become to me, incomparably more interesting, than they would be, under contrary circumstances.

Having presented my reasons for believing these children to have descended from the Sacerdotal caste of the Toltec race of Central America, and that the Natches Indians were their national kindred, I proceed to disclose my opinions about them personally.

1. Their heads have not been artificially deformed—their configuration is normal and indicates the Bilious constitution; and in keeping with this temperament, their muscles are small, dense and active.

2. The several divisions of their brains possess a normal development in relation to each other, which is never the case with idiots.

3. Their heads are smaller than was ever before known, with children of their age, unattended with stolid and disgusting idiocy.

4. Their perceptive and nominative powers are sufficient to enable them to acquire simple ideas and names; but they will never be able to comprehend the use of verbs and adjectives, make comparisons, draw inferences or comprehend the relations of cause and effect, or sustain a colloquy, except to a very limited extent; and yet, the brilliancy of their eyes, the amiability of their dispositions, their mental and muscular activity and their imitativeness and playfulness render them pleasing objects, while at the same time, the field of living nature has never before produced such extraordinary curiosities.

5. The great projection of their superior facial bones and the

retraction of their inferior jaws are their strong marks of idiotic degeneracy. But the preponderating development of their social, moral and religious powers over their animal propensities, absolves them from any suspicion of degradation in themselves or ancestry. And the active and normal manifestation of their mental faculties in general, equally absolves them from any well grounded suspicion of idiocy. In view of all the facts, I am disposed to regard their facial profile as a congenital deformity produced by such an artificial one, long practiced by their nation, as fig. 1 represents. That it is possible and even probable, will not be doubted by those who are acquainted with the fact, that the present form of the Choctaw head is a congenital deformity, very closely resembling that artificial one which, at one time was common to the whole nation. This opinion is strengthened by the close resemblance that exists between the profiles of these children and those found in the ruins of Central America—and which are so peculiar as not to have a normal existence in the human race.

6. At the time they were examined by Dr. Warren, the boy had his compliment of deciduous teeth. At present he has his permanent central incisors, but the lateral ones are wanting, and it is not my opinion the permanent ones will ever appear. This is another indication of degeneracy. The girl has her compliment of deciduous teeth, but when these are cast, I do not think that the full number of the permanent will appear.

7. They have good health and always have had, so far as is known, hence I discover no cause why the second dentition should have been delayed, consequently I do not believe them to be older than indicated by their dentition. The boy may be eight years of age and the girl five or six.

8. The person of the girl is perfectly human, natural and graceful, but the boy has an unnatural flexion of the knee and elbow joints, resembling such as are produced by Rheumatic pains, and he may have been thus diseased in these joints, as he has such a predisposition.

9. I agree with Dr. Warren that a "question naturally arises to an observer first visiting these beings, whether they belong to the human species, and it is only after the eye becomes accustomed to their appearance that the brotherhood is acknowledged."—In my own case, I could not for some little time, get the idea of monkeys out of my mind.

10. I would advise all intelligent persons to visit them if they can; and all young people to be admonished by a sight of them, not to break that law of God's providence which forbids the marriage of blood-relations.

COVINGTON, KY. Nov., 1861.

## FAMILIAR TABLE TALK.

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THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGINAL UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.—Second edition, with additions and improvements. BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D. (Pp. 165, price 75 cents.)—Such is the title of a book just issued by Messrs. J. A. & U. P. James, which should have a wide circulation. This work is mainly devoted to the refutation of the doctrine of the unity of the races, maintained by its principal advocate, Dr. Pritchard. It is a triumphant vindication of the truths of natural science, and refutation of those perverted theories which have arisen from the mixture of crude theology and superficial science. The style of the work is perspicuous and earnest. The author's learning is arrayed in an attractive and popular garb. All who wish to see the strongholds of ancient errors stormed and levelled to the earth, should read and circulate it. The intellectual contest between a Caldwell and a Pritchard upon such a theme as the origin of man, is a battle of giants before the eyes of the world; and if the subject itself possessed no interest, it would be interesting to observe the issue of the conflict, and the triumph of the American philosopher.

The arguments which Prof. Caldwell presents from the natural history of man, animals, and vegetables, are strikingly confirmed by the progressive researches of naturalists. Agassiz, in his *Principles of Zoology*, p. 179, says:

"There is only one way to account for the distribution of animals as we find them, namely: to suppose that they originated like plants, on the soil where they are found. In order to explain the particular distribution of many animals, we are even led to admit that they must have been created at several points of the same zone, as we must infer from the distribution of aquatic animals, especially that of fishes. If we examine the fishes of the different rivers of the United States, peculiar species will be found in each basin, associated with others which are common to several basins. Thus the Delaware river contains species not found in the Hudson. But, on the other hand, the pickerel is found in both. Now, if all animals originated at one point, and from a single stock, the pickerel must have passed from the Delaware to the Hudson, or *vice versa*, which it could only have done by passing along the sea shore, or by leaping over large spaces of *terra firma*; that is to say, that it would be necessary in both cases to do violence to its organization. Now, such a supposition is in direct opposition to the immutability of the laws of nature."

In his work on the fishes of Lake Superior, he says:

"The more minutely we trace this geographical distribution of animals, the more we are impressed with the conviction that it must be primitive; that is to say, that animals must have originated where they live, and have remained almost precisely within the same limits ever since they were created, except in a few cases, where, under the influence of man, those limits have been extended over large areas." [*Fishes of Lake Superior*, p. 248.]

A writer in the Chicago Tribune remarks:

"The analogy of nature plainly shows that the Providence of God has not left to the chances of climatic influence the adaptations of the creation, but has made express provisions for its beautiful variety and harmony; placing each plant and animal in the exact spot best suited to its organization. There it lives and propagates, and its remotest descendants are true to the type of their race. Take an English oak, a chamois from the Alps, and place them in tropical Africa; what would be the result? They would probably languish and die in a climate so unsuited to them; but would the oak change to a palm, or the chamois to a giraffe?

The revelations of modern science have shown that each continent, lake, and sea, has its peculiar Fauna, its own set of animals. Thus, the fox of America

differs from the fox of Europe, the raven of Europe is not the same as the raven of America. The trout of America is anatomically distinct from the trout of Europe. The difference in many cases appears small to the casual observer, but it suffices to show that they had not a common origin, since the universal law of nature is, that like produces like.

"There seems to be good reason for believing that few native animals of the American Continent are identical in their structure with their congeners of the European. Even on this continent certain animals appear to be confined to particular districts; the magpie is only found west of the Mississippi, the sharp-tailed grouse west of the lakes, the sisconit in Lake Superior, while in the Otsego Lake in New York a species of *Coregonus* (called the Otsego Bass,) occurs, which is found no where else."

In the progress of science, the theory that men, animals, and plants all originated in single pairs, will soon be placed among the by-gone fancies of the dark ages.

**CINCINNATI PUBLICATIONS.**—The Cincinnati correspondent of December 13 contains the following list. The Correspondent is a letter sheet (two pages printed with local news, and two vacant for writing a letter) published by W. T. COGGSHALL, Merchants Exchange, College Hall. Mr. Coggs shall has established in the Exchange a general newspaper and advertising agency:

"*New Books Recently Published.*—J. A. & U. P. JAMES—Unity of the Human Race, by CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D. WM. H. MOORE & D. ANDERSON: Legends of the North of Scotland; by HUGH MILLER.—Third Edition of Service Afloat and Ashore; by LIEUT. SEMMES, of the U. S. N.—H. W. DERBY & Co.; Third Edition of PULTE's Homœopathic Physician; ZACHOS' New American Speaker; Prof. GREGORY's Chemistry; VOL. H. McLEAN's C. C. Reports; HILL's Eclectic Surgery; The MYSTIC Circle.—LORENZO STRATTON: The Money lender; by Mrs. GORE.—H. S. & J. APPELEGATE: Black's Lectures and Sermons.—POST & Co. Periodical Dealers, Third street, west of Main, have the Magazines of the month, American and Foreign.

**IN PRESS,** H. W. DERBY & Co.—HILDRETH's Memoirs of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio; Eclectic Medical Dispensatory.—J. A. & U. P. JAMES—Vestiges of Creation.—LORENZO STRATTON—Rosalie Du Pont; by Emerson Bennet. A new Work by Miss Du Puy.—J. F. DESILVER: Poems of the Heart and the Hearth-stone; by Rebecca S. Nichols.

The report of the proceedings of the Scientific Convention, which held its session in this city, and which was to be published by the subscription of our citizens, is now in press, and will shortly be issued to the public from the House of H. W. DERBY & Co.—L. A. HINE has just published his Progress Pamphlets in a volume, under the title of Earth and Man.—OSGOOD MUSSEY is preparing for the publishers of the Gazette, an illustrated Railroad Guide of the Cincinnati, Dayton and Sandusky Line.

**CATALOGUE OF WORKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.**

*Almanac*; (The Illustrated Phrenological) for 1852. 1 vol 12mo. 48 pp. New York, Fowler & Wells.

*Almanac*; (Holdredge's Statistical Family) for 1852. 1 vol 12mo. 32 pp. New York, W. Holdredge, 3c.

*Antediluvian History.* (The) By Rev. E. D. Rendell. 1 vol 12mo. 324 pp. Boston, Otis Clapp.

*Architecture*; (A Dictionary of) Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged and familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen. By Robert Stuart. 2 vols 8vo,—pp. illustrated. Philadelphia, A. Hart.

*Books and Maps* published in Germany, Hungary, and Russia, (Quarterly

*Catalogue of*) from January to March, 1851. 1 vol 8vo, 100 pp. Philadelphia, Ernst Schaefer.

*Boston, Past and Present.* (Sketches of) 1 vol 12mo, 358 pp. paper. 120 engravings. Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co. 50c.

*Coins.* A Manual of the Gold and Silver Coins of all nations struck within the past century; showing their history, legal basis, actual weight, fineness and value. By Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois. To which is added a Supplement to 1850, and corrections to June, 1851. 1 vol. 4to, pp. illustrated. Philadelphia, A. Hart.

*Cuba in 1851.* By Alexander Jones. 1 vol 8vo. 80 pp. paper. New York, Stringer & Townsend. 25c.

*Drawing,* (Minifie's Text Book of Mechanical) for self-instruction. 1 vol 8vo, pp. 56 plates. Baltimore, W. Minifie & Co.

*Drayton.* A Story of American Life. 1 vol 12mo, 274 pp. muslin, 75c. paper 60c. New York, Harper & Bros.

*Episodes of Insect Life.* By Acheta Domestica, M. E. S., Third Series. 1 vol sq. 12mo, 432 pp. cloth. New York, J. S. Redfield.

*Geological Observer.* (The) By Sir Henry Q. de la Beche, F. R. S. 1 vol 8vo, 684 pp. Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea.

*Human Body,* (The) and its connection with Man, illustrated by the principal organs. By J. J. G. Wilkinson; 1 vol 12mo, 412 pp. cloth: Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co. \$1.50.

*Inventor's Assistant.* (The) By F. O. Dorr; 1 vol 12mo, 179 pp: New York, G. H. Bell.

*Literary Reminiscences.* By Thomas De Quincey; 2 vols 16mo, 366 and 368 pp. cloth: Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields. \$1.50.

*Literature,* (The) and the Literary Men of Great Britain and Ireland. By Abraham Mills, A.M; 2 vols 8vo pp. 576 and 598, muslin, \$3.50, ½ calf, \$4.00: New York, Harper & Bros.

*Negro-Mania.* Being an examination of the falsely assumed equality of the various races of man, demonstrated by the investigations of Champollion, Knox, Cuvier, Pritchard, Blumenbach, Smith, Jefferson, and others. By John Campbell; 1 vol 8vo, 519 pp: Philadelphia, Campbell & Power.

*Nile Boat;* (The) or, Glimpses of the Land of Egypt. By W. H. Bartlett; 1 vol 8vo, 218 pp. muslin, gilt: New York, Harper & Bros. \$2.00.

*North Carolina,* (Historical Sketches of) from 1784 to 1851. Comp. from original records, official documents and traditional statements; with biographical sketches of her distinguished statesmen, jurists, soldiers, divines, &c. By John Wheeler; 1 vol 8vo, 760 pp. cloth, engravings: Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co. \$2.00.

*Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers,* with brief notices of passing events, facts, and opinions. A. D. 1812 to A. D. 1842. By Henry R. Schoolcraft; 1 vol 8vo, pp: Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co. \$4.00.

*Peru.* (Expedition to) By G. I. and A. Ulloa. Trans. by an American; 1 vol 24mo, 225 pp. paper: Boston, Crocker & Brewster.

*Sandwich Islands;* (Life in the) or, the Heart of the Pacific as it was and is. By Rev. H. T. Cheever; 1 vol 12mo, 355 pp. cloth: New York, A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

*Scotland.* (Scenes and Legends in the North of) By Hugh Miller; 1 vol 12mo, 436 pp: Cincinnati, W. H. Moore & Anderson.

*Singing;* (Leblache's Complete Method of) or, a rational analysis of the principles according to which the studies should be directed for developing the voice, and rendering it flexible, and for forming the voice. With examples. By Louis Leblache; 1 vol 4to, 104 pp: Boston, O. Ditson. \$2.50.

*Sterling.* (John, Life of) By Thomas Carlyle; 1 vol 12mo, 359 pp. cloth: Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co. \$1.00.

*Stories of the American Revolution*, illustrating its most striking characters and incidents; 1 vol sq. 18mo, 192 pp. cloth gilt, engravings: Philadelphia, J. & L. Gihon.

*Tooke's Pantheon* of the Heathen Gods, and illustrious heroes. Revised for a classical course of education, and adapted for the use of students of every age and of either sex; 1 vol 12mo, 366 pp. cloth: Baltimore, Cushings & Bailey, 84c.

*United States of America*, (History of the) from the adoption of the federal constitution to the end of the 16th Congress. By Richard Hildreth. Vol II. John Adams and Jefferson; 8vo, 686 pp. muslin: New York, Harper & Brothers. \$2.00.

*Water-Cure*. (The Philosophy of the) A development of the true principles of health and longevity. By John Balbirnie, M.D., illustrated with the confessions and observations of Sir E. L. Bulwer; 1 vol 16mo, 144 pp. paper: New York, Fowler & Wells. 25c.

*Wild Scenes, and Wild Hunters of the World*. By C. W. Webber; 1 vol 8vo, 610 pp. cloth: Philadelphia, J. W. Bradley. \$2.00.

*Wisdom in Miniature*; Being a collection of Proverbs, Apothegms, and striking sentences in paragraphs. Comp. from ancient and modern authors. By Rev. Daniel Smith; 1 vol 24mo, 134 pp: New York, Lane & Scott. 30c.

**ERROR CORRECTED.**—In describing the Foucault experiment with a pendulum, I noticed certain experiments with a bar and wheel, which were said to illustrate the same principle. I merely reported what was said to have been done, without reflecting on its obvious impossibility. This has been so clearly set forth by a correspondent, that I publish his correction with pleasure:

"In the *Journal of Man* for September, you have noticed briefly **FOUCAULT's** experiment with the pendulum. I wish to call your attention to an error in that notice, that you will not fail to perceive on having your attention directed to it. After noticing the pendulum experiment, you say: "The same principle has been illustrated by balancing a wheel, and by balancing a seven foot bar of wood, so as to revolve without friction in a close apartment. The bar being placed north and south, would continue pointing in the same direction, while the earth revolved, giving to the bar the appearance of a revolution around the earth." Now it is obvious that whatever motion such bar may have manifested in the experiment alluded to, *must* have been due to some *other* cause than the diurnal motion of the earth; for when the bar is accurately balanced at any point on the surface of the earth, it is in a state of *relative* rest, as regards the surface at that place. But the absolute motion of the surface of the earth at the south end of the bar, (in north latitude,) is greater than the absolute motion of the surface of the earth at the north end, (the two points being at different distances from the earth's axis, and performing a revolution in the same time.) Consequently, when the bar is accurately balanced where the earth is in motion on its axis, the absolute motion of the southern end will be greater than the absolute motion, of its northern end. The bar will, therefore, have an absolute motion around its point of suspension. Though relative to the earth's surface, it will be at rest; whereas, the plane of a vibrating pendulum will remain absolutely parallel to itself, (as may easily be demonstrated,) and will therefore *appear* to move with the same velocity that the bar *actually* moves, but in a contrary direction.

If the bar *could* be balanced while the earth is at rest on its axis, and *afterwards* the earth were caused to revolve upon its axis, the bar would, in that case, remain parallel to itself; and would, therefore, appear to revolve on its point of suspension. But this can never practically be performed; therefore, the balancing of a bar upon a pivot, however nicely performed, can never indicate the diurnal motion of the earth."

**NEWSPAPERS.**—A short time since, I received the last No. of the "Econo-

mist," a paper published at Cannelton, Indiana, evincing great ability and merit in its editorial management, but not sustained by public patronage. Our country contains a large number of really valuable newspapers, which deserve to be sustained, and the merits of which ought to be made known. Foremost on the list stands the New York Tribune, which is appreciated justly by the public, and circulates some sixty or seventy thousand copies. Every intelligent citizen should consider a copy of the Tribune a household necessity. For choice weekly reading, the National Era, of Washington, the Home Journal and the Scientific American, of New York, the Investigator, of Boston, and Cist's Advertiser and the Phonetic Advocate, of Cincinnati—each supplies, with marked ability, a peculiar class of readers. The Era, with statesmanlike ability, sustains the freesoil movement, and furnishes incidentally a supply of choice literary matter; the Home Journal absorbs the talent of Willis, the poet, and displays as much taste and care in the selection and management of its matter, as in its dainty editorials. Willis is semi-philosophical, and sentimentally progressive, but altogether too intellectually luxurious to be very much in earnest about anything. The Scientific American is devoted to inventions, and the progress of science; to the inventor and mechanic, it is invaluable. "The New Industrial World," of New York, is devoted with considerable ability to the progress and elevation of the laboring classes, by means of co-operation. The Investigator, of Boston, is chiefly devoted to demolishing superstition, in which the editor appears to include all forms of the religious sentiment, and spiritual communication, but contains a great deal of valuable matter, aside from its religious discussions. Cist's Weekly Advertiser is a kind of curiosity shop, full of interesting things, and especially of reminiscences and personal adventures connected with the history of the West, and a variety of matters interesting to a reflective mind. The Weekly Phonetic Advocate, of this city, is devoted to the Language Reform, and is at the same time a very interesting and liberal newspaper. The Columbian and Great West, of this city, is one of the largest and best literary family papers in the Union, and deservedly enjoys a very large circulation. The above papers are all two dollar weeklies, excepting the Phonetic Advocate, which is published at \$1 50. The Dollar Weekly Times, of this city, is one of the most interesting issues of the press, as it notices regularly the stirring and progressive movements of the times, with a leaning toward progress. The Nonpareil, published also daily, and as a Dollar Weekly, is an efficient advocate of Land Reform, and radical progress. It is published by an association of practical printers, and is a living illustration of the success of the principle of co-operation and independence among laborers. The Western Christian Advocate, and the Star in the West, of this city, are valuable weekly newspapers. The former, edited by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, is devoted to the interests of the Methodist Church—the latter, edited by Rev. Mr. Gurley, is devoted to Universalism. Each has a large circulation.

**GAMBLING IN CINCINNATI.**—The city Marshal a few days since made a descent upon one of the gambling hells on Fifth street, nearly opposite the Dr-nison House, and captured thirty persons on the spot, who were marched off to prison through a row of admiring spectators. The following statistics which had been published a few days previously in the city papers were obtained by a special agent, employed by the Anti-gaming society of Cincinnati, and are said to be reliable without mentioning the details of streets and alleys, I give the aggregate result as follows:

Coffee Houses 809; Rondo rooms 11; Keno rooms 16; Card rooms 397; Billard tables 30; Faro 9; Bagatelle 72.

Gambling should undoubtedly be put down by law, as much as theft, prize fighting and duelling, but penal laws are only a superficial surgery, they don't reach the source of the moral disease, and eradicate the cause. Neither does moralizing, preaching or education reach it. The cause lies in the very struc-



ture of society. So long as life and daily business are to a considerable portion of the community mere games of chance, so long will the gambling propensity be kept in an active condition, showing itself in all legal modes by restless speculation and trading, and whenever opportunity offers in the common modes of professional gambling.

We must reform society, give stability to trade and uniform employment to industry, break up all systems of monopoly and speculation, render labor honorable, and render it dishonorable to display accumulated wealth in ostentatious extravagance before men will leave their gambling propensities and be content to live upon the reward of honest labor. Nor shall we succeed then, unless the principles of temperance prevail and man is protected from the debasing influence of ardent spirits.

**LAND-ARCHY !!**—An aristocracy based upon land, is one of the terrible tendencies of modern civilization, and the decent sort of half-and-half republicanism which seems to be all that our politicians have yet learned. The great idea that the land belongs to the people forever, and of unquestionable right, is not yet officially recognized. Our vast territories, by the bounty land bill, are thrown open to the grasp of monopolizing speculation, enabling capitalists not only to retard the settlement, and oppress the early settlers of our new territories, but to draw from the toiling cultivators of all future ages, revenues, in comparison with which, those of our whole government are scanty. Let us suppose the Rothschilds, and a few other large capitalists to combine in purchasing American land. With twenty millions of dollars, which they could readily furnish, they could purchase more than twenty millions of acres. If they, or any gigantic corporation should determine to hold this vast amount and never surrender the fee simple, but merely grant accommodating leases to procure settlers, they would, if not prevented by mobs or civil war, be able fifty years hence, to draw a revenue of a hundred millions per annum from the labor of the inhabitants upon their lands. Is it not obvious to every one who thinks, that the inevitable tendency of land monopoly is an eternal subordination of the useful to the useless classes—an eternal sacrifice of the toiling, thinking, hoping, and aspiring millions, to the idle and luxurious holders of hereditary wealth, whose position and interests place them in antagonism to human improvement, and render them the steady supporters of idleness, luxury, arrogance, and aristocracy! Social arrangements and order, which ordain that one class shall possess forever the hereditary right of eating bread which they have not earned—of living in insolent pomp upon the products of the toil of others as worthy as themselves, are incompatible with the existence of a true republic. Such arrangements must come to an end. Meantime, a number of the citizens of Livingston county, N. Y., living upon land which, by *forty years cultivation* they have made quite valuable, are notified that the KING OF HANOVER, and three British noblemen have older titles than theirs, and they must give way to his royal Majesty. As might be apprehended, they are decidedly rebellious.

**PHONETIC REFORM.**—The Cincinnati Phonetic Advocate says :

"If the spelling of 1360 was "barbarous" because every one wrote as he pleased, it is not much better yet ; for not more than half of any community, in their writing, spell every word just as the dictionary requires ; and what is worse, not a fourth of them can pronounce correctly every word in the language. And the two facts, that almost every letter in the present alphabet has half a dozen or more different sounds, and each sound in the language has on an average more than a dozen different ways of representation, are very clear indications that the "literary barbarisms" of past ages are not entirely swept away.

As a result of the old alphabet and orthography, we find that in England one third of the whole population are unable to read, and two-thirds unable to

write the language they speak ! And in the United States there are hundreds of thousands in a like predicament ! They have nearly all been to school more or less, but the difficulties of spelling—the unnatural, inconsistent, absurd—the “barbarous” combinations of letters to represent simple sounds—are so formidable that they cannot be overcome before necessity compels them to leave school for labor.

“That the new alphabet, in connection with the new orthography, is an achievement of science and literary research—a work of enlightened and thorough scholarship, is a fact easily shown. Many of the most learned men and practical educationalists that have lived within the last fifty years, have lamented the imperfections of the old alphabet, and suggested the only means of remedying the evil, which is simply and in fact the adoption of a Phonetic Alphabet, as the one presented by the Spelling Reformers of this day. We have room to mention but a few :—

“In 1768, Dr. Franklin proposed just such a scheme as the present. He was a printer, and a philosopher, and saw the necessity for it. Sir Wm. Jones, of England, advocated the same thing. Of later years not less than fifty persons in the United States have proposed similar schemes. Dr. R. G. Latham, Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge, and late Professor of the English Language and Literature, University College, London, gives the following as the chief conditions of a full and perfect alphabet, and orthography, namely :—  
“That for every simple single sound, there be a simple single sign. That no sound have more than one sign to express it. That no sign express more than one sound. That the primary aim of orthography be to express the sounds of words, *and not their histories*. That changes of speech be followed by corresponding changes of spelling.”

“Sir John Herschell says : “This may be the place to remark the extreme imperfection of our written language in its representation of vowels and consonants. We have six letters which we call vowels, each of which, however, represents a variety of sounds quite distinct from each other, and while each encroaches on the functions of the rest, a great many very good simple vowels are represented by binary or even ternary combinations.” Sir John then proceeds to give a “Synoptic table” of the vowels and consonants, and then remarks : “We have here a scale of thirteen simple vowels and twenty simple consonants, thirty-three in all, which are the fewest letters with which it is possible to write English. But on the other hand, with the addition of two or three more vowels, and as many consonants, making about forty characters in all, every known language might probably be effectually reduced to writing, so as to preserve an exact correspondence between the writing and pronunciation ; which would be one of the most valuable acquisitions not only to philologists, but to mankind, facilitating the intercourse between nations, and laying the foundation of the first step towards a universal language, one of the grand considerations at which mankind ought to aim by common consent.”

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEUROLOGY.—Mr. W. P. Champlin, has recently been delivering a short course of lectures, on the science of man, at Elton Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. during which a number of experiments were made, illustrating psychometry and the phrenological department of neurology. Mr. Champlin says :

“The results of experiments were highly interesting, particularly those that relate to the new science of Psychometry. Several letters were read this evening by persons who were impressible to Psychometric influence. The best subject that I found to be susceptible to this influence, was a lady, Mrs. R. aged fifty-four years—the mother of seven children—a person of unblemished moral character. She gave correct delineations of the character of the writer of every letter that was placed upon her forehead over the intuitive region of the brain. I would extend this communication much further if space permitted.”

The committee who witnessed his operations, speak of them very favorably.

**PHRENOLOGICAL SYSTEMS.**—Mr. J. GRAFF, of Philadelphia, (a Phrenologist) makes the following remarks in a letter, which I should be pleased to publish at length, but for the fact that it is so very complimentary to the Editor of the *Journal of Man*. My readers are doubtless already aware that those who do appreciate as true the doctrines and discoveries announced through the *Journal*, accord them no secondary position in the march of Thought, which belongs to this century.

"The expressive terms of Psychometry and Neurology, should now be the probe and hand-staff of every professing Phrenologist; for I am sure that they have enshrined within them a class of knowledge not easily derived from any other source. Ever since my first attempt to reduce my knowledge of Phrenology to practice, I have been convinced of a want of sufficient premises to deduce correct inferences. I discovered manifestations in character which could not be explained on Phrenological principles,—points, however, in which I generally succeeded in keeping my subjects in the 'dark,' but was myself dissatisfied in the result of such delineations.

"Many of those difficulties I now see waning before your Psychometrical and Neurological discoveries, like a vapor before the morning sun. I have also been convinced of my own impressibility, to a certain extent. In making a number of public experiments in the State of New York, in August, 1849, I was, as it then seemed to me, instinctively induced to ascribe to one individual traits and characteristics which were entirely at variance with my description of another, though he might be strikingly similar in the development of the same portion of the brain."

Mr. G. objects to the terms "*old and new systems*" in comparing the Gallian with the Neurological system of Phrenology, because the latter is merely an expansion and improvement of the former. But the use of these terms *does not* imply that they are *essentially distinct*. It implies, not that the science is changed into another science, but that it is organized in accordance with a different system of philosophical arrangement. So far from implying too great a change, it scarcely conveys the whole truth. The Gallian system rested upon the basis of *Cranioscopy* alone, while the new system rests upon positive demonstration by means of human impressibility, and resorts to *Cranioscopy* and other evidences merely for corroboration.

Moreover, the changes in the philosophy and details of the Phrenological system, are greater even than would be necessary to constitute a new system. This will be far more evident when the doctrines of the new system have been published at greater length. At present, I can only refer for these differences to No. 1 Vol. 2, in which the two systems are compared.

**FUTURE LIFE.**—Mr. S., of Louisiana, uses the following language in a recent letter to the editor :

"Pardon me for addressing these remarks, for the world claims your thoughts, and even a tribute of admiration from an individual and a stranger cannot be otherwise construed than a trespass upon your attention. Science and reason have long ago dispelled from my mind those clouds of fanaticism and superstition which surround the religious world; but they left me a wreck upon the quicksands of doubt and dependency. Little did I think that science would ever open to the candid and truth-loving enquirer, the flood-gates of spiritual and celestial light. The soul, unfettered by the coils of selfishness, yearns for things hereafter and above; but the absurd dogmas of the day crush and repudiate its noblest attribute—reason. How comfortable, how congenial to the reflections of the humble child of reason and of nature, is the assurance that science is penetrating those barriers which shade the future from our mental ken, and that truth gushes, in tangible, resistless streams, from those fountains of life and bliss, so loved, so hoped, but ah, so deeply veiled! Those phenomena, which no doubt gave rise to so much of the superstition, intolerance and

illiberality, which retard the progress of mankind, and which unbiassed reason hitherto totally rejected as untrue, now, through the wonderful discoveries of science, establish upon natural evidence, that great truth—that greatest of all truths, which above outweighs all earthly considerations—man's immortality. Lately I have perused several work, among which your *Journal of Man* stands conspicuous, until all doubt upon the spiritual individuality of our nature vanished, and hope revelled in the full satiety of conviction. What would I not have given but a year ago, to be convinced of this consoling truth! With what joy would I have hailed a messenger from the dead, or even stood upon the awful brink of hell, \* \* \* but to be convinced of this single fact! But kind nature graciously steps forward, and offers to the impartial and inquiring recipient of her teachings, proofs of an existence, not immured in terrors, and convulsed with agonies, but rational, elevated, just and felicitous, agreeable to reason, and our conceptions of infinite wisdom and goodness. A greater boon could not have been given. I did not believe it in the power of man to glean from any source sufficient evidence to produce conviction. I am convinced; you greatly contributed to that conviction. Accept my thanks. I shall read your *Journal* with great interest."

**SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.**—A clergyman of Massachusetts writes as follows:

"I am sorry that you have not been more fortunate in getting evidence for yourself, of spirits communicating through the rappings so called. If you had witnessed what I have, I think it would be impossible for you to doubt. The course I took left no possible room for deception. I am very skeptical and though a clergyman, during near thirty years, still I have been greatly afflicted for want of evidence (positive evidence) of a future world. The intercourse now opening with the spirit world, is just the kind of evidence to relieve me.—It has done so, and to me is valuable beyond all price. I am not as well satisfied with clairvoyant revelations, though I believe some of them to be true; I seize upon everything that is calculated to throw any light upon the future world. I should like to test the clairvoyant powers of one of your best subjects if I had the opportunity.

**THE WORLD IMPROVING.**—While it has always been the fashion among croakers to complain that the world is growing worse, statistics have steadily contradicted them. Statistics show that human health and longevity in civilized countries have been steadily on the increase. Statistics also appear to indicate that the pecuniary welfare of the people is also improving. Thus Mr. Porter, the English statistician, shows that in 1848 there were more than twice as many depositors in Savings Banks, and more than twice as much money deposited, as in 1830. In 1830, 412,217 depositors deposited £13,507,000; in 1848, 1,056,881 depositors deposited £28,114,000. At the same time, small estates and small incomes are becoming more numerous in proportion to large ones. Less probate duty has lately been derived from estates over thirty thousand pounds, than was paid in 1812; but estates under fifteen hundred pounds have paid fifteen per cent more. The revenue from the tax on incomes ranging from 150 to 500 pounds has increased 56 per cent more than the revenue from incomes above 5000 pounds.

**PHRENOLOGY.**—The Phrenological Diagram in this number of the *Journal* should be carefully preserved by its readers for future reference. Hereafter, a greater number of articles will be furnished upon practical Phrenology.

**Gov. CAMPBELL**, of Tennessee, urgently recommends a change in the present system of jurisprudence, as to modes of practice in special pleadings in equity, &c.

**MISCARRIAGES.**—Nos. of the *Journal* which fail to reach subscribers, are replaced by the editor upon application. Such accidents frequently elicit

friendly requests, like the following from a subscriber at the East, who had missed one or two numbers. The frequency of such expressions from readers of the Journal, is a sufficient proof that the fearless investigation of Nature, will be appreciated by no small number at the present day.

"I am in possession of nearly all of the hitherto-published numbers of your *"Journal,"* and so profoundly am I interested in the investigations which, by the aid and light of your new, and highly sublime science, you are making into the nature and structure—these form winning lessons for guiding development and prophetic gleams of ultimate illumination of man—that I should regard the loss if even a single number as the destruction and loss of a Canonic revelation. So, will it please you to restore to me these *"Stray Lambs !"*"

**THE MORMON COUNTRY.**—A writer from the Mormon country, speaks as follows of their climate and productions :

"Should the experiments with the grape, vine, olive, orange, lemon, pine-apple, tea and coffee, &c., succeed, of which there is but little doubt, they will be able to supply their rapidly increasing population with all the necessities and most of the luxuries other countries enjoy. While the valley below produces tropical fruits, the beach land or old shore of the lake at the altitude of three or four hundred feet above the plain, brings forth all the productions of the temperate zone, and still higher up, the cedar, pine, juniper, and other evergreens of a northern clime flourish."

#### NEWSPAPER GATHERINGS.

**DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.**—Great losses occur every year among persons who do not take *"Bank Note Reporters,"* in getting hold of counterfeit bills. A Mr. Knapp was through this country a year or two since, teaching for from two to five dollars, a system of detecting these spurious notes. His system was a very good one ; which we give below, greatly perfected.

—*Brunswick.*

1. Examine the appearance of the bill. The genuine have a general dark, neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top ; see if the sky or back-ground looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the face ; see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, shows the folds distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion ruling, heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy ; this work in the genuine looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.

6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the Bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even ; or if sloping, of a uniform shape.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c., if it is clear and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even ; counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round hand-writing on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of uniform and regular slope, and smooth. This, in genuine notes is invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff as if done with a pen.

9. Notice the *"imprint,"* or engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike—letters small and upright, and engraved perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do this well.

**NOTE.**—It was remarked by Stephen Burroughs before he died, that two things could not be perfectly counterfeited ; one was the die work, portraits,

medallion heads, vignettes, &c., and the other, the shading or ruling above the letters.

**A CURIOSITY.**—We paid a visit yesterday to a specimen of the human race, before whom Tom Thumb and all his brethren must sink into obscurity. The object of our visit was a little woman from Meridia, Yucatan, whence she arrived here yesterday. She is apparently about thirty years of age, with black hair and light brown complexion, a regular *Mestaca* of the poorer class, born and raised in Meridia. She is about three feet high, (her precise height has not been ascertained,) with the head, face and body of a full grown woman. Her lower limbs are preposterously short, and apparently crooked. Her feet are remarkably small; one has three toes, the other four. She is without arms. An inch or two of what was to be a limb, is seen at the left shoulder; at the right there is about six inches of an arm. The extremity is round and smooth, and near the upper side of the limb is a small excrescence of flesh, white colored, looking like the end of a finger, and about the size of a rifle bullet. This appears to serve the woman in lieu of a finger. We saw her hold a *cigaarito* with it and smoke; and by its aid and that of her toes, in the use of which she is very dexterous, thread a fine needle, make various kinds of stitches, use scissors, open the paper of a *cigarito*, put the tobacco on the floor, pick it up and replace it, fold the paper, bend the ends, tie the *cigarito* round with thread, &c. She sews all her own clothes, and very neatly too. All these operations are slowly gone through with, exhibiting much patience on her part, and considerable intelligence, as she has never been taught anything. She speaks Spanish fluently, appears to be timorous and retiring, but amiable and sprightly. She is under the care of two Spaniards, who have brought her over with the intention of exhibiting her here and in the interior.—[*N. O. Picayune*.]

**TOM THUMB THE SECOND.**—We have just seen the "little man" of Stewart & Co., Mr. J. Jackson Verhaian. He is in his twenty-first year, two feet ten inches high, and weighs 48 pounds. His face bears the impress of even greater age. His head has attained the ordinary size, and the expression of his face gives evidence of ordinary sprightliness. He has enjoyed from his infancy general good health, cheerful in disposition, but slow to learn at school. He is quick in conversation—ready in his replies, and very fond of the ladies. He was asked how he managed to kiss them. "Ah," said he, "they always stoop for me!"

He is certainly a curiosity, and if properly Barnumized, would pay.

**AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF OHIO.**—Since the abandonment of the Geological survey of this State (which was to have had an Agricultural Department) many of our citizens have suggested the idea of a separate survey, for the purposes of Agriculture. Is it advisable? Is it practicable? The Agricultural surveys of England are thought to have had more effect upon her prosperity than the Geological surveys. People, Legislators, and State officers, bestow a few thoughts on this subject.

The expense will be light, and the benefits immediate. The best modes of cultivation as reduced to practice will thus be discovered and universally made known. The best modes of feeding stock, and manuring soils—the best rotation of crops, and the crops on the whole best adapted to our climate—the wide spread results of keeping the various kinds of stock will be compared, and the relative value of the farming interest—all these, and many other equally important facts, would be found out in a way that can not otherwise be so well done. The survey might be more or less extensive, according to the funds at command, and might be made with a rapidity, or extended through a series of years, according to circumstances.—*Wash. Agriculturist*.

**SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.**—They have come, the spiritual rappings have, and are astonishing the natives in and about Kingstown, Raysville, and Ogden, and converts are multiplying daily. We hope the rappings will not slight the goodly town of Rushville.—*Jacksonian*.